THIS EVENING—ADRIENNE LECOUVEEUR, Mrs. W. Lander, Mr. J. H. Taylor

THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Partitions

THIS EVENING - THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE. Mi-

THIS EVENING-PEARL OF SAVOY. Miss Maggie Mitchel

DODWORTH HALL.
THIS EVENING-THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS-WON
DROUS LIVING HEAD. M. Harte, the Blustonist.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—THE CHILD-STEALER—THE POST BOY
OF CORNWALL. Mr. G. L. For. Size Fanny Herring.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPS
No. 770 Broadway, -THE DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.

THIS EVENING -- ITALIAN OPERA -- IL TROVATORE.

Business Motices.

MOTH AND FRECKLES.

CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SCROPULOUS DISEASES of every phase; all Liver, Heart, and Kidney Diseases; Bithousness, Dropey, Nervous Debility, Rheomatism, Files, Feundal Maladies, Merceviral Affections, and all others arising from impurity of the blood, are positively cured by Nature's Remedials from planta Explanatory Circular, one stamp. Advice, personally or by letter, gratis.

AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY any Gentleman may

"MARTHA WASHINGTON HAIR RESTORER," the

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the world;

OLD EYES MADE NEW without spectacles, doctor, or medicine. Sent postage said on receips of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. Foots, No. 1,150 Broadway, New-York.

COMPORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. -- Sent

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, the pop-

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glessy and from felling out; removes dendruff; the his-4 dressing used. Sold by Russiton. No. 10 Astor House and drumpiets.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.,

DR. SCHENCK will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York,

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE

"Its seem is stronger and less liable to rip in use or west, than the Lock witch."—["Judge's Report" at the "Island Park Trial."

Bend for the "Report" and samples of Work containing bath kinds of attitudes on the same piece of goods.

No. 500 Broadway.

on Streen Sawing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest pre-

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYR in universally

THE ARM AND LEG. by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D;-

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-aces, Supportant, &c.—Manus & Co.'s Radical Curs Trus Office with at No. 2 Veseyat. Ledy strendam.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, Monthly and Suspensory Bakpacks, the best and chespest in the world, wholesale or retail, at br. Shnawcore No. 545 Frondway.

H. SHRWSOF No. 543 Broadway.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,
seeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandraff, the finest
ressing used. Solid by Russiron. No. 10 Aufor House, and droggiste.

AT GIMBREDE'S, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway, the

DOUBLE GUNS, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES LOCK STITUE. For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned.
The Howe Machine Co., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

FINELE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO .- Agents

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTOWHOLE MACRIME No. 625 Broadway.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozon: Duplicates, \$2.

All pogatives recisioned. R. A. LEWIS. No. 100 MINISTRESS OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS ever seen in this country.

Nos. 34 Fourth ave. and 62 Laylayette-place.

GETTYSBURG.

The pleasant rural village of GETTYSBURG, situated near

the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, will, for the next century at least, be a focus of National interest, the goal

of many a patriotic pligrimage. It marks the Northern limit reached by the forces of the Rebellion in our great Civil War, and was the arena of one of the most

momentous battles of the age. Here the Rebe Grand Army, led by its ablest General, was confronted

or the oft-baffled, never-disheartened "Army of the Poto-

mac," under an untried commander, and fairly worsted at

the close of three days' desperate fighting. The bones of 4,000 Unionists and 7,000 Rebels here molder into dust; and here the most populous rural cemetery in Amer

tos will soon be crowned by a monument to the

valor and patriotism of the heroes who have strug glad to avert National disruption and overthrow. Here, too, Abraham Lincoln, on the first anniversary of the but-

tie, made the most memorable speech ever yet uttered in

America -- a speech that school-boys will recite, a century

hence, with ever-increasing wonder that a bloody war

should have been necessary to teach our countrymen that Man can neither justly nor safely be held in chattelhood

Gettysburg has a college, and the Courts of Adams

County are held here; but she has no such hotel as a place

of such general resort should have, especially since a Min-eral Spring of admirable qualities has recently been added to its known stractions. A first-class Hotel there would be morally sure of annie patronage through the greater

part of each ensuing year; for the number of visitors must largely increase when it shall be generally known that they can be fully accommodated. The citizens are trying, we believe, to organize a company to build and furnish such a house; and we commend the enterprise to persons who know how a hotel should be kapt and can command the requisite means. No other place in this country seems so atrongly to invite the crection of a place of Summer sojourn like the "Profile" or "Glen House" in the White Mountains, and we trust the public west will not long remain unsatisfied.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

J. & J. Bayen, No. 183 Bowery.

off-for sale Diamonds. 18 carsi Gold Watches. Charge, all ki of Jawslur. English Sterling Silver Ware, at a small per cent over Actual Rayspacytrains coat.

reliable, instantaneous; the only perfect Dye-Biaclonine signed William A. Baronelon. Sold everywh

find precisely the style of Har that any friend will tell him is exect what he wants and what he ought to wear. GENER, No. 513 Broadway.

best in use; two articles combined in one; a perfect Hair Dressin, and Restorer. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES N. CRITTENTON and agent. No. 18 Stythown

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Nultonet

NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
We Compared Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Won. Compared.

DAY AND EVENING OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, Mr. C.W. Clarke and a full company. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI OLYMPIC THEATER.

THIS EVENING — OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Mr. Joseph
Jafferson, Mr. Charles Vandenhoff, Muss Kate Newton.

In the midst of our rejoicings, let us not forget that next Tuesday is the day for registering the legal voters in each Election District of our State. Friends in THEATRE FRANCAIS.

THIS EVENING-LE MAITRE DE CHAPPELLE-LE MARI
DA LA VEUVE-LA CONSIGNE EST DE ROUFLER. Mr.
Wilhem, Mdme. Ross Lamier. every County, but especially County and Town Committees! we entreat you to provide beforehand for a complete registration of every legal voter on that day ! THIS EVENING - BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS - HARLEM After that, scrutinize the lists and strike off all that should not be there; but first see that the name of every legal voter is on the list before the Board adjourns next Tuesday!

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, BROWN'S If Andrew Johnson has had the hardihood to adfress the Attorney General the five leading questions BROYCHIAS TROCKES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good we print to-day, he has taken one step, at least, reputation they have justly sequired. As there are imitations, be sur toward the revolution he has so frequently threatened. But, though we print this report on the authority of a AN INVALUABLE TREASURE CAN BE OBTAINED BY Conservative paper, it is difficult to believe that even ALL -CREVALINE'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray beir to its Mr. Johnson has dared to go so far in defiance of his original color, imparts strength and beauty to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean. Sold by all Druggists and first-class Hair-Dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. SARAH A. CHEVALINA. M. D. oath, and the will of the loval nation.

> diers' bounties may be collected by agents, thus neutralizing the order of the Secretary of War, and settling an important question.

> necticut, will discuss Mr. Johnson's "Policy" this evening at the Everett rooms, corner of Thirty-fourthst, and Broadway, at 74 p. m.

Maryland keeps step with the march of victory in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa. Baltimore has reëlected a Radical Mayor, John Lee Chapman, by 2,831 majority over his pro-Rebel competitor,

Philadelphia. With its object all good men sympathize, but none more difficult to reach was ever attempted. Of such reforms the ages are the slow and patient builders, yet no effort is useless.

2,000 majority. He had spoken at least once each secular day since his return from Washington. His district was filled with Copperhead speakers, and he spoke alternately with his competitor at several great meetings. We believe this is his seventh reflection and his largest majority.

for Congress in our XIth District yesterday. Mr. Winfield's majority in 1864 was but 240, and Orange and Sullivan Counties have had two years to overcome these figures. Gen. Van Wyck is a candidate who should bring out the full strength of the Unionists, and our friends in that district will go to work

evening unanimously nominated ALEX. W. BRAD-FORD for Surrogate, and JOHN SEDGWICK for Rewe believe these can be elected. They are at once able, worthy and popular.

at a meeting held at the Metropolitan Hotel, unani-

BOY'S, YOUTH'S, and CRILDREN'S CLOTHING.— Largest assortment and finest Goods in this country. BROGAW HOTERERS, Nos. 34 Fourth ave. and 62 Lafavette place.

Beecher will speak at the Brooklyn Academy next Monday evening, Oct. 15. Tickets of admission car be had gratuitously at the counting-room of THE TRIBUNE. His recent letter to the Cleveland Convention having been quoted as an argument for the ene mies of freedom in the Democratic party, Mr. Beecher has determined to define his position beyond misunderstanding by an open appeal to the people in favor of Congress and its candidates. Thousands will take comfort from his right opinion.

If there were two among the old Free States which the champions of "My Policy" could hope to carry, they are Pennsylvania and Indiana. These States stopped the Republican ball in mid-career in 1856. electing Buchanan over Fremont; and they were only carried Republican in '60 by the distraction of the adverse host-Indiana giving Lincoln but 5,923 votes more than his antagonists. Each of them porders for hundreds of miles on what were till recently Slave States, and is largely connected with them by traffic, migration and inter marriage. The Common School system of Pennsylvania is but thirty years old, and its blessingshave not been enjoyed by nearly all her native voters. An normous naturalization in the cities and mining districts threw some Twenty Thousand new votes in Pennsylvania into the scale of our adversaries. To have arried both States by decided majorities is, under the ircumstances, a remarkable proof that the Republican-Unionists are practically invincible in the old Free

"We were divided, hopeless of success, and could not call out our strength." In 1862, they outvoted us in all the Middle States, Including Ohio. In '63, there was no State Election in Indiana, but we regained Pennsylvania, after a desperate struggle, by 15,000 majority. In 1864, we raised this, by the hardest work, to 20,000, which we rather increased in the tame struggle of last year. "O.

clads, hiring transports, casting guns, buying ordnance stores, and thus subsidizing a good share of the ousiness men," urged our adversaries. "The soldiers vote your ticket of course-they are not allowed to hear our side nor we to supply them with ballots. Your majority is not equal to the number of voters wall past for supporting your ticket." But now all Federal patronage is turned against us-it is wielded and enjoyed by our adversaries; and still we triumph. Geary's majority is probably greater than Curtin's, and we have actually gained Representatives in Congress. Yet Cowan was on trial, and everything done that could be to force a verdict for the

Policy" of Johnson. We submit that the sentiment of the old Fre States is no longer a subject of controversy. They sustain Congress, and insist on guaranties against fu ture rebellions. Johnson must gain at least twenty Representatives to give him a control over legislation by the veto power. Already, seven states have voted, choosing 68 Members, and he has gained none at all. It is no longer possible to constitute a bogus House, composed in good part of ex-Rebels unable to take the "iron-clad" oath. The struggle is virtually ended, though a good many States have yet to vote. The Constitutional Amendment will be presented by the North to the South and accepted.

THE EVENING STAR.

The loss of the Evening Star occurred under circum stances which justly cause doubt of her strength; and public opinion, recovered from the shock of so appalling a calamity, will insist upon a thorough vestigation. The qualities of the vessel have been highly praised by her owners, and we shall be glad if they can show that the wreck was one of those which neither the skill of the shipwright nor the experience of the mariner can prevent. But, unquestion ably, the gales along our coast in September were not unusually severe, and the damage to coasting vessels by no means exceeded that of former years On the very day that the Evening Star sailed from New-Yora S pt. 29), the Morro Castle sailed from Havana, yet the latter arrived at this port on Tues day, uninjured. Heavy weather she met, undoubt edly, but none that a stanch steamer with fair sea-room should not be able to outride. Another fact which seems to indicate that the loss was not due to extraordinary violence of the storm, but to the weakness of the vessel, is the escape of a number of the crew in an open boat. Again, though some of the officers of the Evening Star reached Savannah in safety, and have telegraphed to the owners, their dispatches make no allusion to the cause of the loss. We are simply told that "the Evening Star went down in a burricane." Collisions may occur, machinery may be disabled, and these are but exceptional disasters; but when a steamship founders in open sea, in a storm of no unusual fury, it will not do to place the blame upon the elements or the captain, and thus end the investigation.

The Evening Star was a large vessel, and should have been a strong one. Her engines were upright, and here is one mistake which endangers the reputation of all our coastwise steamers. The upright en gine is notoriously unfit for the ocean, and may only be safely used in river steamboats. It is not improbable that the power of this engine, laboring in a heavy gale, was too much for the frame. The screw steamship is alone fit for ocean navigation. That the Evening Star is claimed to have been built with great care in making her seaworthy, is an additional reason for questioning the principles of her construction, for if a vessel with which the owners were satisfied could thus founder without any sufficient reason, there is surely cause to doubt the safety of all other vessels of similar character. If the Evening Star had struck a sunken reef, if the captain had los his reckoning, the accident would have had no special significance; but foundering as she did, her oss suggests a proper inquiry into the seaworthiness

of all other steamships of the same construction.

Until Americans build steamships equal in strength to those of the Cunard line, they cannot hope to control any share of the steam communication with Europe, and even on our own coasts mysterious losses like those of the San Francisco, the Daniel Webster, the North America, the Central America and the Evening Star, must happen. Deep in the silent waters, a thousand fathous low, those ill-fated ships, and the anguish those who sank with them never To those who trust themselves to the and the storm, a few narrow planks are all the world; into that vast and wandering grave which sweeps around them they may suddenly be consigned by the opening of a seam. We must have steamships that are safe against all foes but fire, or collision; strong vessels like the Atlantic of the old Collins line, which stood for eighty days gales of tremendous force. in one week drifted from near Sandy Hook to the coast of Spain, and long after she had been given up as lost returned with no material injury to port

CHARGES AGAINST STREET COMMISSIONER CORNELL.

We publish on another page charges against Charle G. Cornell, Street Commissioner of the City of New-York. These charges, 17 in all, are preferred against Mr. Cornell by the Citizens' Association, and are for alleged "official misconduct, fraudulent abuse of ower, malfeasance and malversation in office, and willful waste and conversion of the public moneys. They have been placed in the hands of the Governor for investigation, who, we trust, will act promptly and

These charges will repay careful reading. Each contains a statement that Mr. Cornell, by his conduct was guilty of a fraud upon the said City and the treasury thereof, and the inhabitants thereof, to their great pecuniary loss and damage."

It seems astounding that such a state of affairs as hese charges disclose, should be allowed to exist so ong. We have submitted to these outrages long nough; to submit longer is not patience but coward ce. And yet, in face of these iniquities, we find citi. zens who do not see the immediate necessity of a Board of Revision and a Board of Public Works. We cannot see how it will be possible for Mr. Cornell to meet the figures, and the mathematical calculations of the best engineers in the City that will be brought against him. On looking at these charges one instantly sees why Mr. Cornell refuses our tax-payers the right to examine his books and papers and wants to be let alone. We shall watch anxiously the progress of this matter, and our people may look for some rich disclosures as to how our officials work the public purse.

ortunate for Mayor Hoffman that his affiliations should be with such men as Cornell and Tweed. These are the men who worked so sealously for His Honor at Albany, and obtained for him his nomination for Governor. These are the men to whom he must look for support, and who will gather around him for rewards should be be elected. Perhaps Mr. Hoffman can "touch pitch and not be defiled;" but we should heaitate long before we would say that any man could long be proof against the influences of such asso.

The good spirit at work in New-Jersey is manifestng itself in local as well as State politics. Thus Newark, for the first time in ten years, has elected Radicals to all the City offices.

The laws of the State of New-York give the ballot to every citizen of the voting class who has resided one year in the State and four months next preceding the election in the county wherein he proposes to vote. Let no loyal man intrusted by these laws with

this prerogative of citisenship, fail to register himself on one of the appointed days, and, on the day of the election, to deposit his ballot in the box for the can-didates of the People, and against those of the Presi-

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING. We published a few days ago the affecting story of a young man in this city who has had the misfor tune to lose \$50,000 in gambling. We trust that this youth is duly repentant, and has both the disposition and ability to go to work. The passion for stiddenly rich which afflicts this country (and several others), if you examine it closely, is only an intens desire to get something for nothing, to ravish fortune, to extort luck from the destines, and to make indosuch a rush for these precious places! -for the little ones, especially, which have but meager stipends attached to them? Are all honest trades smitten by a palsy? Is there no earth left to dig in? Is these nothing re-munerative to be done at sea or on shore? Why this especial eagerness to serve the Government and to handle the Government paper money? The answer to this question will not be creditable to the high and mighty business of office seeking. Places are spoken of as "fat," as "anug," as "comfortable;" and these adjectives mean that in drawing their salaries the holders get paid for work which they do not perform, which other men would be very glad to do for a great deal less money, which is more honorable, or respectable, or easy tha rule. There are, we believe, offices so small that it them, though even as to such the contagion is preominant, and hungry suppliants will take these if they can get nothing better. But just so far as the emoluments of a place are disproportionate to its la-bors, it is a prize in the lottery of politics, a stake for which gamblers deal, and shuffle, and cut. The

omething for nothing! But the season reminds us that perhaps this phrase is not exactly accurate; several important election are closely at hand: the extraordinary and willful impolicy of the President is to be passed upon, and thus t happens that men have a chance of earning political be sure, which will, by no means, be neglected. Ten men will engage in doing what one could do much more effectually, and will be noisily prominent in hailing their chief, who, in triumph, will not advance; they will give their time, wind, muscles, endurance pride, dignity, and conscience, to a cause which i would puzzle them to define, and puzzle them still nore to defend; and they will do this in the forlorn hope of turning out a neighbor, and of crawling comfortably into his nest. To effect this they will attend thin caucuses, and, maybe, make thinner speeches; they will subscribe their money (if they have any) they will travel to Conventions and help to officer them, and, generally, they will do what they can to earn recognition and reward. But it is all of a piece. Morally, their labors are of no value; they and their party in most places will be excruciatingly beaten, and although they may win the salve of office, it is perfectly clear that they will not deserve it. So, in the end, if they get a place, it will be-something for

But the chances are that, after all, the something Their hearts will be broken. Their status as respect able members of the body politic will be lost. Their wives and children (poor creatures!) will be mortified and grieved. Their sycophantic speeches about Andrew Johnson will never be forgotten; and they will

se found out-at-the-elbows enough to adventure it. habit of giving-something for nothing !

on their cost," and says:

The well-being of the whole community requires not that a portion shall receive gratuitous or partially gratuitous services from the other, but that each shall exchange their services for the services of others.

"If men can obtain houses, food, clothing, education, or anything else without effort, shall we have as many houses and as much food, clothing and education provided as when each are forced by the impulse of self-interest to produce whatever they desire to enjoy!

"Elseanesynary aid of every description should be avoided to the utmost possible extent. Nature has provided ample incentives to induce humanity to make the efforts necessary to our welfare. Cau it be wise, can it be beneficial to counteract these wise provisions of Nature?"

-There is not a shadow of warrant for these injurious assumptions. Mr. Stewart doubtless intends to benefit, not specially those who rent his houses, but all the poor of our own and other cities, by showing how houses for their use ought to be built. No man is less likely than he to make the blunder censured by

The West and South-a Free Trade and State Rights organ at Cincinnati-still looks confidently for a res toration of Slavery. Says its editor, William M.

Corry:

"It has happened that we claim to have freed the negroes from their masters, and for a time we have, no doubt, broken up a most proper and natural social relation between the races in the competitive form of society. That it will be resumed we have no more doubt than we would have of the stanchness of the equally old relation of husband and wife, if matrimony habeen put to the ban instead of Slavery, and the parties afterward were compelled to live together. Logic and nature are a little too strong for the Radicals, and in both cases the reformers must go the wall. Brigham has been several years making his experiment in Utah, and the old order is still unshaken among us. Jonathan has just begun his essay in the Slavery business, but we have no doubt that sensible people will come to be satisfied with the proper relation of the races. South and North."

pronounce the letters of Petroleum V. Nasby carica-

Mr. Bright in England is akin to the objects of the Democratic party here! Mr. Bright does n't see it. We have the best possible evidence that he is most anxious for the success of the Union-Republican party in our pending elections.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin addressed & great Union meeting at Poughkeepeie last night, The campaign goes on with energy.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Startling Question of Mr. Johnson to the Attorney-General.

AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE ILLEG-ALITY OF CONGRESS DEMANDED.

Intimation of His Purpose to Recognize Rebel Congress and Enforce the Admission of the Rebel Ssates.

Purr anvierra, Wodnasday, Oct. 19, 1866. The Philadelphia Ledger has received the following important dispatch: WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1866.

The President has just sent in to the Attorney-Gen eral the following questions, and requested that a response to them be returned in writing: First : Is the present Congress composed of mem

bers from Northern States alone, such a Congress as the Constitution requires, or is it an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage?

Second: Would existing circumstances justify the President in sending his next annual message to an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage pretending to be the Congress of the United States.

Third: Does that clause in section 5th of the first article of the Constitution, which makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, give to the present Congress the right to exclude the members from ten States, or to impose dishonorable or unconstitutional terms upon

Fourth: Does the President's oath of office require him to enforce these provisions of the Constitution which give to each State an equal right of representation in Congress. Article first, section second, section third; article fifth, last clause! Fifth: What steps do the Constitution and his oath

of office require the President to take in order to secure the assemblage of a Constitutional Congress ? Upon the reply that may be made by the Attorney

General to the above, the President, there is reason to believe, has determined to take his stand. The questions put to the Attorney are all the more important when taken in connection with the bold utterances of the President at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, declaring that the present "was only an assumed Congress, and "not the Congress the Constitution called for;" and also in connection with similar declarations, though less pointed, that fell from his lips prior to his return to the Capital. From these utterances it is clear that the Executive has fully made up his own mind that the XXXIXth Congress was not a loyal body. He now asks the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the grave and deeplymomentous subject, and when it is given he will goven himself accordingly.

It is not difficult to foreshadow what the response of Mr. Stanberry will be; and that he will chime in fully with the opinions of the Executive, as slready expressed, there is no doubt.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1866. IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL-

CLAIM AGENTS CAN COLLECT SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES. The Secretary of War some days ago having instructed the Paymaster-General to issue orders prohibiting rotested against by claim agents, as unconstitutional, and it as then referred to the United States Attorney General for a lecision. The following decision will be promulgated to

MOTE M. STATIONNY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Oct. 8, 1898.

Hon E. M. STATION, Secretary of War.

Sit: I have considered the question which you have referred to me, on the point whether the Secretary of War has legal authority to exclude authority and age of claims and lecting bounties, an all to the claimants in person. I under so that the property of the property of the property of the secretary of War has legal authority to expendent on the claimants in person. I under so that the secretary of war under the 15th Section of that Act. Upon a careful examination of all the sections of the act which provides for the additional bounty I. Ind. so the provides for the additional bounty I. Ind. so the provides for the additional bounty I. Ind. so the provides for the additional bounty I. Ind. so the provides for the additional bounty I. Ind. so the provides for the additional bounty I. Ind. so the provides for the additional bounty I. Ind. so the made to the claimant in person. Certainly there are no express provisions to that effect, and there is nothing from which it can be implied. It is true the language is, that "The soldler, or in excitan easier is window, minor children, or parents, shall be past the additional bounty I and that when application is made by any soldler for such bounty." &c. I do not infor an interior, from the use of this language. To require the provide of the Groverument which in these or similar cases forbids the usual and convenient right of substituting an agent or attorney. The same language which would require the solder to make the application and collect the bounty in person is applied to this misror children, and if we had be to both the substitution of the s

THE EFFECT OF THE BLECTION NEWS.

The city is exceedingly dull. The hotels are de-

HOMICIDE AT THE RICHMOND HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—A colored servant was killed at the Richmond House last night. a fellow servant having crushed his skull with a board.

The following postmaters have been appointed by the President: Biram W. Rider, Jamaica, N. Y.; George H. Quarterman, Fushing, N. Y.; Henry N. Coli, Genessee, N. Y.; Mathew F. Weith, Chambersburg, Pa. Chariton B. Davis, Milton, Pa.; Henry Qullman, Marristown, Pa.; David H. Missimar, Poistsewn, Fa.; John B. Ross, Quincy, Mass.; Linus T. Birdery, Meriden, Conn. The following Internal Revenue officers have been appointed: Amthony Pickles, assessor, Second District, R. J.; James G. Rujsk, assessor, Third District, Wis.; Jesse J. Alexander, collector, Seventh District, Ind.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1866

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE PENDING CANVASS

An immense Union meeting was held at Poughkeepsie last evening. The Hon. Hansibal Hamlin was present, and delivered a strong and forcible speech, being frequently interrupted by applause.

The Otsego County Republicans have renominated Sheffield Harrington as their candidate for Assembly.

The Copperheads of Chemung County, this State, have selected as their candidate for Assembly, Lieut.-Col. E. L. Patrick, who was dismissed the army, in 1863, for im-

proper enlistments.

The Hon. George S. Boutwell has been unanimously renominated for Congress in the VIIth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

Gen. C. H. Van Wyck has been nominted for Congress by the Republican Convention of the XIth District.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold was higher yesterday, and closed at 150; after seiling at 149 r151; during the day. The leating rate is 4.16 r3.334. per day. Government Stocks are steady, and in good investment demand. For 7.33; the quotation is 164; 2104; for the first and third, issues. At the Second Board the market was busy-ant, and a rush was made to purchase on the entire list, and prices improved from 1 r1; per cent. Maney on call is offered in excess of the wants of stock houses, at 475 per cent. Foreign exchange is quiet. Freights are dull.

Attorney-General Stansberry has decided that sol Ladies efflicted with Discolorations on the Face, called Moth Patches, or Freckles, should use Panny's celebrated MOTH AND FRANCHIM LOTTON. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Panny Dermatologiet, No. 49 Bonds-t., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists in New York and elsewhere. Price \$2.

Gen. O. S. Ferry, U. S. Senator elect from Con-

The Universal Peace Society is now in session in

Schuyler Colfax is reëlected to Congress by over

Gen. C. H. Van Wyck was unanimously nominated

The Republican-Union Judiciary Convention last

The Republican-Union State Committee vesterday.

Resolved. That, upon a careful examination of the facts a mitted by the sub-committee, appointed to investigate the relarity of the nomination of a Republican-Union candidate Congress in the XXVIDth Congressional District, this Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the Mon. Roswi Harr was fairly, and in accordance with the usages of party, nominated, and is entitled to the support of the Un electors of that District.

The patronage of the Administration, when used as Mr. Johnson uses it, is a powerful influence, but, though Philadelphia was packed and stuffed with Democratic votes, the Union majority was not sufficiently reduced to defeat a single Union Congressman. Thousands of men were given temporary employment in the Navy-Yard, and we have a report that many of them were Rebel soldiers. We are threatened with a like importation of fraudulent votes in this city, and can only defend ourselves by the registry.

We are glad to announce that the Rev. Henry Ward

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

States,
When we triumphed in 1860, our adversaries said

you have all the Foderal offices; you control the navy-vards; you are building and arming fron-

suce serve us the turn of genuine labor. We do not dare to compute the number of needy men who at this moment are asking or mean to ask Mr. Andrew Johnson to give them an office. Now we admit, to begin with, that there must be offices, and that men must be found to hold them. But why is it that there is

ordinary avocations. There may be exceptions to the is not worth while for any but a real patriot to hold

rewards, and of establishing a personal claim upon the Appointing Power. It is an opportunity, we may

scrambling show brings us back to the old formula-

will slip through their fingers. There is but one place for the ten, and they are all equally hungry Nine, therefore, must weep and wail, and gnash those teeth for which they have no other use. The doctrine of chances is dead against them. A man may be struck by lightning, but he would hardly like to his chances of salvation upon dying in that way. So a man may get an office. No. 1 may be appointed but all the rest, from No. 2 to No. 10, will have be mired themselves in vain. Their hopes will be blasted. Their expectations will be disappointed

making-something from nothing! There is no game so desperate but somebody will

There are people living in this city, apparently sane, who expect to draw the Chicago Opera House in the great raffle. It is very fortunate for this country that the vast majority of voters do not want office, and could not be bribed to take it. As Gen. Farnsworth said, in his speech a few evenings since: "The loyal people of this country are not to be bought up by petty post-offices," and if they were, there are not post-offices enough to carry on the trade. The canvassing will be very fast and furious for some time to ome, and when an honest voter is asked to so cast his ballot that his neighbor may be made postmaster, his best answer, perhaps, will be that he is not in the

The Commercial Advertiser assumes that the dwellings for the poor contemplated by Mr. A. T. Stewart are to be let to occupants "at less than a fair rental

The well-being of the whole community requires not that a

The Commercial.

The Express suggests that the Reform sought by

OLD OF THE RETURNS Figur INCREMENT COLUMN, }

sorted, the election news having driven from here what for hopeful politicians had remained over. The result of the election has been the topic of conversation everywhere to-day.

The "my policy" party lock demoralised, and have little to say

THE PRESIDENT.

Few outsiders were admitted into the presence of

His Excellency at the White House to-day. The vertous mem

his Excellency at the White House to day. The various means been of the Cabinet and the heads of the Department, including the Johnson Departmental Cich called on the President and conducted with him in this his trying hour. Office seekers do not dare to approach the President until the storm blows over.

RUMORS.

All kinds of rumors are afloat of a change of police

in the Administration. The Henry Ward Beecher Republicans boast that President Johnson will cut loose from his Northern Copperhead and Southern Rebel friends, and will extend the PRAUDOLENT COTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA. The Administration party here were sure of carrying Pounsylvania. It is a well-known fact, one of which in prudent Copperhead politicians here boast of that over 1,00 ex Rebol soldiers, from here and Baltimore, were colonized in

Philadelphia to help elect Clymer, but more especially to defeat Myers and Taylor for Congress. In the IIId and Vth Dismyers and Taylor for Congress. In the IIId and Vth Da-tricts these imported voters were given temporary positions in the Nasy-Yard and Arsensi. The notorious Democratic poli-tician. Bill McMullen of Philadelphia, had charge of the whole affair. Their defeat in Pennsylvania has maddened the Copporheads, and they awear they will carry New-York

tato the State the whole neutral loyal population of Kentucky
THE OPPOSITION STILL HOPEFUL. The meager returns from Indiana give the opposi-tion hope. They assert to sight that the State has gone Demoratic, and has elected six Democrats of the eleven

Rumors of Cabinet changes are again rife. Seward and Stauton are said to be on the point of retiring, the former to his home in Auburn, and the latter to Spain in place of Bale It is too soon, however, for anything startling to occur.

RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

THE GREAT OCEAN VACHT RACE.

TRIAL OF SAILING QUALITIES IN ROUGH WRATHES BETWEEN THE VESTA AND HENRIETTA FOR \$1,000

To the majority of landsmen a full-rigged yacht is a very pretty sight, when lying at a dock with pennant flying and canvas unstained by the rude experience of a long cruise in stormy weather. It is altogether a different matter, however, when the same yacht enters a heavy sea with the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, such as coasting seamen have expertenced for the last ten days along our scaboard. Our marine reporter having been informed that a race was

about to take place between Mr. James Gordon Bennett's yacht, the Heuricita, and Mr. Pierre Lorilland's yacht, the Vesta, from Sandy Hook Light to Cape May Light and back (a distance of Sandy Hook light to Cape May Light and back (a distance of 200 miles), we accordingly reported on board of the steam tug Charles Chamberlain, foot of Dey-st., at 3 o'clock Tue-slay morning, in order to be transported to the yacht Vesta at Sandy Hook, information having been received that the two yachts were to rendezvous inside the Horse Shoe, a narrow inlet south of the Hook. The voyage down the bay on a raw, misty morning, was with-

at incident, and we were landed at the dock at

out incident, and we went at 4) o'clock in the morning, with considerable misgiving as to what our next movement should be. Not a soul was stirring on the Hook, and we might just as well have supped ashore on Hatterss or Tybes, as far as the evidences of civilization were visible. The next thing on the programme was to discover the yachts, and this was a matter of considerable difficulty, but after scrutinizing the black expanse of waters in the direction of the Jersey shore we discovered two moving lighters, which on supposition merely, were taken to be the Henrictta and the Vesta. The next thing was to discover a mode of conveyance to the yachts, and after a long stand, a heavy yawl, which, from its cumbrousness and model, might have served as a tender to the Bon Homme Serapis or Macedonian was secured. It was furnished with two pair of long sculls, and by the aid of the vast army of boys who had stolen their passage down to Sandy. Hook ours, we managed to get on board of the Vesta at daybreak, feeling very cold and uncombriable. Presenting the letter of eredentials we were made welcome by Mr. Lordiord, the owner of the Vesta, who furnished The Trancux reporter with a state-room, fitted up in a manner worthy of a European steamer. Having taken a sleep to prepare for the journey, all hands were mustered at noon as the tender of the Hearietta had just come alongside to make preparations for the race, with Mr. Bennett on board. The steam tug P. G. Schults had gyred to tow the two yachts from the Hook to the Signal Ship—a distance of six miles; but, owing to the rough sea prevailing at the time, the people in charge of the tug falled in their agreement, and only took the yachts a distance of three miles from the Hook. Fine race was for \$1,000; but the money was merely to make the race interesting, as it cost the owner of each yacht that sum to equip his boat for the owner of each yacht that sum to equip his boat for the race. The Henrietta is one of the fastest and stanchest yachts of the New-York Squairon, having won acterni races, among others against the Falmer and the Restreact the service of the United States. Her tunage, is 205 tons and ahe draws II feet of water. The Yesta is entirely new, having been taken off the stocks in June of this year. The measurement of the Yesta is a follows: Tunage, 201, 100 feet 6 inches water line, 96 feet keel, and 25 beam, only differing a few inches in measurement from the Harrietta. She was built by David Carll of City Island in the Sond. Many teets had been made in both yachts were to prove the Vesta is an thing circles. Such vessels during the race. The next thing was to discover a mode of conveyance to th

the tug, amid the congratulations of their triends on the tug, the Vesta standing off to result and full jib. The wind was blowing very fresh, and a heavy heady sea net the two yachts as they stripped for the race. The tug, however, carried away the Vesta's a fibboom leach ropes—an unfortunate accident which delayed her for half an hour in getting the jib cut away, which was retarding her progress, dragging under her bow. By this accident the Henrietta gained the advantage on the start. The Henrietta gained the advantage on the start. The Henrietta and single-reef mainsais full foresail and jib. Unit nearly dark the Henrietta maintained the advantage she had gained at the start, and both yachts bowled slongs at a mast terrific apped taking into account the roughness of the see, which hindered Vesta. Liferopes were put up in the Vesta, and arrangements imade for the night by dividing two watches, by Capt. Dayton. At 65 o'clock we made Absecom Light, and the Henrietta was just to be seen full down in the gathering darkness of the night, about two miles alread of the Vesta. At \$-20 o'clock the Vesta Cook the bonnet out of her jib. The sea was very high; and the Henrietta was sight of as darkness had descended, and the lights were put up in the fore-rigging of the Vesta. The stience of the night was undisturbed, save by the hissing sound of the angry waters against the sides of the Vesta. The stience of the night waters as the sides of the Vesta like the roar of a huntred circular saws or the stentorous breathing of old Father Neytune himself. The ocean as far as the eye could reach, was correct with phosphorescent cleans of light, making a very brilliant spectacle. At 27 minutes past 9 o'clock we saw three rockets ascept in quick succession from the Henrietta as a signal that she was rounding the Cape May Lightsain, 1044 miles from Sandy Hook Light. At 5.4 runness past 9 the Vesta passed 17 minutes before by the Menrietta for the watch to the sight and the control to the sight in a pariest gain of the Henrietta be

CHICAGO.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

District, Ind.

Bostos, Oct. 10.—The Arlington Mill, burned in Lawrence, was insured \$125,000, or which \$72,000 was in Boston offices, and the remainder in Providence, Hartford,
Worcester and New-York offices. The insurance will